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The five-loop Beta function for a general gauge group and anomalous dimensions beyond Feynman gauge

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ABSTRACT: We focus on a non-abelian gauge field coupled to a single (but general) representation of a family of N_f fermions. By using the same machinery that had allowed us to evaluate the sub-leading large- N_f term of the five-loop Beta function earlier, we here report on a confirmation of the all- N_f result that has in the meantime been published by another group. Furthermore, in order to push forward the 5-loop renormalization program regarding gauge parameter dependence, we present the linear terms of the complete set of anomalous dimensions, in an expansion in the covariant gauge parameter around the Feynman gauge.

KEYWORDS: Perturbative QCD, Renormalization Group

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1 Introduction

In modern high-energy physics experiments, in order to closely scrutinize (and eventually go beyond) our established particle physics models such as the Standard Model (SM), it is important to push the precision of theoretical predictions that follow from these models to the highest possible level. All parameters that appear in these quantum field theories such as the SM change as functions of the energy scale, in a well-defined way that is governed by so-called renormalization group equations. These, in turn, depend on a number of renormalization group parameters that can be deduced from the underlying quantum field theory.

Perhaps the most fundamental of such renormalization group parameters is the Beta function, governing the running of the gauge coupling constant, and consequently much effort has been invested into precision determinations of this coefficient. After seminal work at one-loop order [1, 2], demonstrating the asymptotically free nature of the strong coupling constant and therefore establishing Quantum Chromodynamics (QCD) as a central part of the Standard Model, perturbative corrections have been pushed to 2-loop [3, 4], 3-loop [5, 6] and 4-loop [7, 8] level. Five-loop results have appeared over the last ten years or so, first for the case of Quantum Electrodynamics (QED) [9–11], then for physical QCD with gauge group $SU(3)$ [12, 13], and finally for QCD with more general gauge groups [14, 15].

Given the complexity of the five-loop calculation, there is an urgent need to confirm the Beta function as given in [15] by an independent approach. We fill this gap in the

present paper, building upon our earlier work [14], where a proof-of-concept had been laid out (and in the meantime been successfully tested and expanded, see [16, 17]). Throughout the paper, we work in dimensional regularization around $d = 4 - 2\epsilon$ space-time dimensions and in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme.

Of course, the (gauge-invariant) Beta function is not the only fundamental parameter governing renormalization of a gauge theory. All fields and parameters of the theory need to be renormalized, giving rise to a set of renormalization constants (RCs) that can be evaluated order by order in perturbation theory. Perhaps the second most important representative of this set is the (gauge-invariant) renormalization constant for the quark mass, needed for a precise evolution of measured low-energy quark masses to current and future high-energy collider experiment energies. It has been known at two [18] and three loops [19, 20] for a long time already; at four loops, complete results for $\text{SU}(N)$ and QED as well as general Lie groups are available [21, 22]; at five loops, mass renormalization is known for $\text{SU}(3)$ as well as general Lie groups [16, 23, 24].

The remaining members of the set of RCs depend on the gauge parameter. At four loops, these are known since more than a decade for $\text{SU}(N)$ and Lie groups, see [8, 25] and references therein. Full gauge dependence for the case of Lie groups has been added only recently [16, 17]. At five loops and for a general Lie group, all of them are presently known in Feynman gauge [16, 17] (some notable exceptions being all-order Landau gauge results in the limit of many fermion flavors, see e.g. [26]). In order to push forward the renormalization program, we continue to evaluate corrections to the set of renormalization constants, which at five-loop level are available (mostly) in Feynman gauge only. To this end, we present new results for the complete set of RCs, including linear terms in the gauge parameter, in an expansion around the Feynman gauge. These types of terms might be needed in future projects, to provide for valuable cross-checks concerning gauge invariance of the observables under investigation.

The structure of the paper is as follows. We begin by explaining our calculational setup in section 2. There, we define the set of renormalization constants and anomalous dimensions we are after, describe the massive regularization method we have employed to extract ultraviolet divergences, and introduce the set of group invariants that are needed to express the higher-order results. In section 3, we present our results for the five-loop gluon field anomalous dimension (in Feynman gauge), from which we extract the (gauge-invariant) Beta function. We then continue to push the 5-loop renormalization program further, and present the linear terms in an expansion around the Feynman gauge in section 4, and conclude in section 5. Two appendices are devoted to list perturbative coefficients for certain renormalization constants that are needed in the main text.

2 Setup

We begin by making a number of definitions and technical remarks. First, we define the various renormalization constants and anomalous dimensions that are the focus of this work, and list relations between them. Then, we explain parts of our computational setup that allows us to extract these coefficients from the short-distance (ultraviolet) divergences

of the theory. Finally, we introduce some convenient definitions for gauge group invariants that will allow us to compactly present results later on.

2.1 Renormalization constants

The fermion-, gauge- and ghost fields as well as fermion mass, gauge coupling and gauge-fixing parameter of the gauge theory are renormalized multiplicatively via

$$\psi_b = \sqrt{Z_2} \psi_r, \quad A_b = \sqrt{Z_3} A_r, \quad c_b = \sqrt{Z_3^c} c_r, \quad (2.1)$$

$$m_b = Z_m m_r, \quad g_b = \mu^\varepsilon Z_g g_r, \quad \xi_{L,b} = Z_\xi \xi_{L,r}. \quad (2.2)$$

We have used the subscript b and r for bare and renormalized quantities, respectively. All renormalization constants (RCs) have the form $Z_i = 1 + \mathcal{O}(g_r^2)$. There actually is no need to renormalize the gauge-fixing term $\sim (\partial A)^2/\xi_L$, such that setting $Z_\xi = Z_3$ leaves us with five independent renormalization constants only. A very economic way of recording the various renormalization constants Z_i is to merely list the corresponding anomalous dimensions, defined by

$$\gamma_i = -\partial_{\ln \mu^2} \ln Z_i. \quad (2.3)$$

Following usual conventions, instead of considering Z_g , one renormalizes the gauge coupling squared (which in our notation is

$$a \equiv \frac{C_A g_r^2(\mu)}{16\pi^2} \quad (2.4)$$

with C_A the quadratic Casimir operator of the adjoint representation of the gauge group, cf. section 2.3) with the factor $Z_a \equiv Z_g^2$ and calls the corresponding anomalous dimension $\gamma_a = 2\gamma_g \equiv \beta$ the Beta function. Note that, due to the renormalization scale independence of the bare gauge coupling, using eqs. (2.2) and (2.3) this immediately implies

$$\beta = \varepsilon + \partial_{\ln \mu^2} \ln a \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \partial_{\ln \mu^2} a = -a[\varepsilon - \beta]. \quad (2.5)$$

The Beta function is a gauge invariant object and is known at five loops [15], as discussed further in section 3. The second gauge invariant anomalous dimension is γ_m , corresponding to the renormalization of the quark mass. At the five-loop level, it has been given in [16], and confirmed by [23].

To complete the renormalization program, we are left with choosing (besides the gauge invariants β and γ_m) three further RCs. These three coefficients will necessarily be gauge-parameter dependent, and at the five-loop level only the Feynman-gauge results are known so far, see [17] for a complete list of results. In practical calculations, it can sometimes be convenient to consider ‘vertex RCs’ which are products of the Z_i , such as those that multiply the 3-gluon, 4-gluon, ghost-gluon and quark-gluon vertex. These vertex RCs are usually denoted as Z_1^j (where $j \in \{3g, 4g, ccg, \psi\psi g\}$). Out of this set, we found it convenient to evaluate the combination $Z_1^{ccg} = \sqrt{Z_3} Z_3^c Z_g$, giving us the anomalous dimension γ_1^{ccg} . For the remaining two of the minimal set of five RCs, we simply pick Z_2 and Z_3^c , encoded in the respective anomalous dimensions γ_2 and γ_3^c .

Once the minimal set of renormalization constants (chosen here to be γ_m , β , γ_3^c , γ_1^{cg} and γ_2 , as explained above) is known, all other anomalous dimensions can be reconstructed from simple linear relations, since they are related via gauge invariance of the QCD action (see e.g. [25]):

$$\gamma_3 = 2(\gamma_1^{cg} - \gamma_3^c) - \beta, \quad \gamma_1^{3g} = 3(\gamma_1^{cg} - \gamma_3^c) - \beta, \quad (2.6)$$

$$\gamma_1^{4g} = 4(\gamma_1^{cg} - \gamma_3^c) - \beta, \quad \gamma_1^{\psi\psi g} = \gamma_1^{cg} - \gamma_3^c + \gamma_2. \quad (2.7)$$

If one needs to reconstruct renormalization constants Z_i from the anomalous dimensions γ_i , one can start from eq. (2.3), recalling that $Z_i(a, \xi_L)$ depends on the renormalization scale through both of its variables. Using the d -dimensional Beta function of eq. (2.5); remembering that the gauge parameter renormalizes as the gluon field $\xi_{L,b} = Z_3 \xi_{L,r}$; expressing the gauge parameter as $\xi_L = 1 - \xi$ where $\xi = 0$ now corresponds to Feynman gauge; and converting all anomalous dimensions to our preferred minimal set, one obtains the relation

$$\gamma_i = -a(\beta - \varepsilon)(\partial_a \ln Z_i) - (2\gamma_1^{cg} - 2\gamma_3^c - \beta)(\xi - 1)(\partial_\xi \ln Z_i). \quad (2.8)$$

The coefficients $z_i^{(n)}$ of the RCs $Z_i = 1 + \sum_{n>0} z_i^{(n)}/\varepsilon^n$ finally follow from solving eq. (2.8), requiring γ_1^{cg} , γ_3^c and β at one loop lower only. In turn, once the RCs Z_i are available, the corresponding anomalous dimensions can be extracted from the single poles, $\gamma_i = a\partial_a z_i^{(1)}$.

2.2 Extraction of ultraviolet divergences

In order to compute the field, mass, and vertex renormalization constants in the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme we are tasked with extracting the ultraviolet (UV) divergences of corresponding Green's functions. Since UV divergences are known to be independent of the masses and external momenta, it is desirable to eliminate as many of these scales as possible to facilitate the computation. In fact, in the computationally most efficient approaches all scales are initially sent to zero and auxiliary masses are only introduced to separate infrared (IR) from UV divergences.

One highly successful method for infrared regularization is given by the R^* -operation [27–30]. For instance, it has been used in the recent computations of the five-loop anomalous dimensions in QCD [13, 24] and their generalization to an arbitrary gauge group [15, 23]. Its main appeal is that L -loop anomalous dimensions can be deduced from the calculation of $(L - 1)$ -loop massless diagrams with one external momentum. The price to pay is an increased conceptual complexity. Up to now, only the “local” variant of the R^* -operation has been automatized [29], whereas the computationally more efficient “global” operation still requires significant manual work.

In this work, we will pursue a conceptionally much simpler alternative approach pioneered in [31, 32], which is also sufficiently powerful to allow the computation of five-loop anomalous dimensions in a general gauge group [14, 16, 17].¹ It is based on the exact decomposition [32]

$$\frac{1}{(l+q)^2} = \frac{1}{l^2 - M^2} - \frac{q^2 + 2lq + M^2}{(l^2 - M^2)(l+q)^2}, \quad (2.9)$$

¹See also [7, 8, 22, 37–41] for applications of this method to four-loop problems.

where l is a linear combination of loop momenta, q a linear combination of external momenta. By introducing an auxiliary mass M we have ensured that the first term on the right-hand side is IR finite. While the second term can lead to IR divergences, the UV degree of divergence is reduced compared to both other terms.

After subtracting all subdivergences, we can apply relation (2.9) iteratively to all massless propagators in order to decompose a given diagram into a UV-divergent part containing only massive denominators and a UV-finite but potentially IR-divergent remainder. Since we are only interested in the UV divergence, we can safely drop this remainder.

Furthermore, we note that the left-hand side of eq. (2.9) is independent of the auxiliary mass M and the dependence on M therefore has to drop out in the final result. This allows us to discard the factor M^2 in the numerator of eq. (2.9) and cancel the resulting M -dependence using new counterterms proportional to M^2 . Any such counterterm originating from a four-dimensional Lagrangian has to be proportional to $M^2 A^2$ and can therefore be interpreted as a “gauge boson mass” counterterm. The normalization is then fixed by the condition that the inverse gauge boson propagator must not contain a (UV-divergent) contribution proportional to M^2 .

We note that the prescription of repeatedly applying eq. (2.9) and discarding all terms that are UV finite or contain factors of M^2 can be formulated in an even simpler way. By direct comparison, we see that it is completely equivalent to introduce the auxiliary mass M in all denominators and perform a Taylor expansion in small external momenta.

It is then straightforward to modify the denominators and introduce the gauge boson mass counterterm by changing the Feynman rules for the propagators accordingly. We start from the conventionally renormalized propagators \mathcal{D}^δ , where $\delta = f, c, g$ denotes a fermion, ghost, or gauge boson, respectively. They are given by the usual expressions (we drop the subscripts r of eq. (2.2) from now on, writing m for the renormalized fermion mass and ξ_L for the renormalized gauge parameter)

$$Z_2 \mathcal{D}^f(p) = \frac{i}{\not{p} - Z_m m}, \quad Z_3^c \mathcal{D}^c(p) = \frac{i}{p^2}, \quad Z_3 \mathcal{D}_{\mu\nu}^g(p) = -\frac{i}{p^2} \left[g_{\mu\nu} - (1 - Z_3 \xi_L) \frac{p_\mu p_\nu}{p^2} \right]. \quad (2.10)$$

In order to eliminate a scale, we expand the fermion propagator in the limit of a small fermion mass. Retaining the first two terms in the expansion is sufficient for the determination of the wave function and mass renormalization constants. Introducing an auxiliary mass M and the corresponding gauge boson mass counterterm Z_{M^2} we then obtain

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^f(p) = i \frac{\not{p} + m}{p^2 - M^2} \left(1 + i [\delta Z_2 (\not{p} - m) - Z_2 \delta Z_m m] \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^f(p) \right) + \mathcal{O}(m^2), \quad (2.11)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}^c(p) = \frac{i}{p^2 - M^2} \left(1 + i \delta Z_3^c p^2 \tilde{\mathcal{D}}^c(p) \right), \quad (2.12)$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\mu\nu}^g(p) = \frac{-i}{p^2 - M^2} \left(g_{\mu\rho} - \xi \frac{p_\mu p_\rho}{p^2 - M^2} \right) \left(g_{\rho\nu} - i [Z_{M^2} M^2 g_{\rho\sigma} + \delta Z_3 (g_{\rho\sigma} p^2 - p_\rho p_\sigma)] \tilde{\mathcal{D}}_{\sigma\nu}^g(p) \right) \quad (2.13)$$

for the modified propagators $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}$. We have again rewritten $\xi_L = 1 - \xi$, such that $\xi = 0$ corresponds to Feynman gauge. The counterterm Z_{M^2} is then fixed by requiring that

the gauge boson propagator with vanishing external momentum must be finite at each order in perturbation theory. For future reference, we list this auxiliary counterterm Z_{M^2} in appendix B.

After the above-mentioned Taylor expansion in small external momenta, we are left with fully massive vacuum integrals, where all propagators share the common regulator mass M . We have two independent in-house codes at hand, **crusher** [33] and **Spades** [34], that systematically exploit the well-known integration-by-parts identities to achieve the mapping of such fully massive vacuum integrals onto a small set of master integrals. At five loops, these master integrals have recently been evaluated to high numerical precision [34], allowing high-confidence analytic fits of individual integrals, sums thereof, and/or full results. For further details on our reduction and integration strategy and all relevant references, we refer to [14, 16, 17, 35, 36].

2.3 Notation for color factors

Let us finally define some useful notation concerning group invariants, which we will need to present our results. To this end, we re-iterate notation that we had already utilized in previous works [14, 16, 17]. We focus on a Yang-Mills theory coupled to N_f fermions in the fundamental representation. It is straightforward to generalize our results to fermions in a (single) arbitrary representation R by substituting all generators of the fundamental representation with generators of R .

The real and antisymmetric structure constants f^{abc} are defined by the commutation relations $T^a T^b - T^b T^a = i f^{abc} T^c$ between hermitian generators T^a of a semi-simple Lie algebra, with trace normalization $\text{Tr}(T^a T^b) = T_F \delta^{ab}$. The quadratic Casimir operators of the fundamental and adjoint representations (of dimensions N_F and N_A , respectively) are then defined in the usual way, as $T^a T^a = C_F \mathbb{1}$ and $f^{acd} f^{bcd} = C_A \delta^{ab}$. To facilitate compact representations of our results, we find it convenient to use the following normalized combinations of group invariants:

$$n_f = \frac{N_f T_F}{C_A} \quad , \quad c_f = \frac{C_F}{C_A} . \quad (2.14)$$

In loop diagrams, one typically encounters traces of more than two group generators, giving rise to higher-order group invariants. These higher-order traces can be systematically classified in terms of combinations of symmetric tensors [42]. Rewriting the generators of the adjoint representation as $[F^a]_{bc} = -i f^{abc}$, we need the following three combinations (again, we normalize conveniently):

$$d_1 = \frac{[\text{sTr}(T^a T^b T^c T^d)]^2}{N_A T_F^2 C_A^2} , \quad d_2 = \frac{\text{sTr}(T^a T^b T^c T^d) \text{sTr}(F^a F^b F^c F^d)}{N_A T_F C_A^3} , \quad d_3 = \frac{[\text{sTr}(F^a F^b F^c F^d)]^2}{N_A C_A^4} . \quad (2.15)$$

Here, $\text{sTr}(ABCD) = \frac{1}{6} \text{Tr}(ABCD + ABDC + ACBD + ACDB + AD BC + ADCB)$ is a fully symmetrized trace.

Taking the gauge group to be $\text{SU}(N)$ and setting $T_F = \frac{1}{2}$ and $C_A = N$, our set of normalized invariants then reads [42]

$$n_f = \frac{N_f}{2N} , \quad c_f = \frac{N^2 - 1}{2N^2} , \quad d_1 = \frac{N^4 - 6N^2 + 18}{24N^4} , \quad d_2 = \frac{N^2 + 6}{24N^2} , \quad d_3 = \frac{N^2 + 36}{24N^2} . \quad (2.16)$$

From here, one can for example easily obtain the $SU(3)$ coefficients, corresponding to physical QCD.

3 Gauge field anomalous dimension and Beta function

Following up on our previous work on the $N_f^{\{4,3\}}$ terms of the five-loop Beta function [14] as well as our determinations of the full ghost field and -vertex anomalous dimensions γ_3^c and γ_1^{cgg} [17], we have now also calculated the remaining $N_f^{\{2,1,0\}}$ terms of the 5-loop gluon field renormalization constant γ_3 in Feynman gauge. In terms of the renormalized gauge coupling a as defined in eq. (2.4), we have obtained

$$\gamma_3 = -a \left[\frac{8n_f - (10 + 3\xi)}{6} + \gamma_{31}a + \gamma_{32}a^2 + \gamma_{33}a^3 + \gamma_{34}a^4 + \dots \right]. \quad (3.1)$$

The coefficients γ_{3n} are functions of the group invariants and the gauge parameter, see appendix A for expressions up to four loops. At five loops and in Feynman gauge $\xi = 0$, we have obtained (to clearly expose the group structure, we use a scalar-product-like notation, where e.g. $\{c_f^2, c_f, 1\} \cdot \{a, b, c\} = c_f^2 a + c_f b + c$)

$$2^{13}3^5 \gamma_{34} = \gamma_{344} [16n_f]^4 + \gamma_{343} [16n_f]^3 + \gamma_{342} [16n_f]^2 + \gamma_{341} [16n_f] + \gamma_{340} + \mathcal{O}(\xi), \quad (3.2)$$

$$\gamma_{344} = \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{107 + 144\zeta_3, -619/2 + 432\zeta_4\}, \quad (3.3)$$

$$\gamma_{343} = \{c_f^2, c_f, d_1, 1\} \cdot \{576(4961/48 - 238\zeta_3 + 99\zeta_4), 576(16973/288 + 221\zeta_3 - 198\zeta_4 + 72\zeta_5), \\ -10368(55/3 - 41\zeta_3 + 12\zeta_4 + 20\zeta_5), 144(14843/36 + 722\zeta_3 + 165\zeta_4 - 816\zeta_5)\}, \quad (3.4)$$

$$\gamma_{342} = \{c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f d_1, c_f d_2, d_1, 1\} \cdot \{82944(2509/48 + 67\zeta_3 - 145\zeta_5), \\ -1152(135571/16 + 4225\zeta_3 - 3024\zeta_3^2 - 99\zeta_4 - 18900\zeta_5 + 5400\zeta_6), \\ -6635520(13/8 + 2\zeta_3 - 5\zeta_5), \\ 288(476417/72 - 23035\zeta_3 - 25056\zeta_3^2 + 34929\zeta_4 - 44640\zeta_5 + 10800\zeta_6), \\ 13824(230 - 2354\zeta_3 + 54\zeta_3^2 + 360\zeta_4 - 295\zeta_5 + 225\zeta_6), \\ 6912(2373 - 4715\zeta_3 + 288\zeta_3^2 + 900\zeta_4 - 820\zeta_5), \\ -72(1524019/8 - 33931\zeta_3 - 47808\zeta_3^2 + 108225\zeta_4 - 73572\zeta_5 - 39600\zeta_6)\}, \quad (3.5)$$

$$\gamma_{341} = \{c_f^4, c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f d_2, c_f d_3, d_2, 1\} \cdot \{20736(4157 + 768\zeta_3), \\ -165888(11277/4 + 1541\zeta_3 + 335\zeta_5 - 2520\zeta_7), \\ 1152(2208371/3 + 396403\zeta_3 + 91800\zeta_3^2 - 65115\zeta_4 - 647460\zeta_5 + 229500\zeta_6 - 362880\zeta_7), \\ 165888(236 - 386\zeta_3 - 216\zeta_3^2 - 895\zeta_5 - 357\zeta_7), \\ -5184(1139437/9 - 29587\zeta_3 + 18744\zeta_3^2 + 42880\zeta_4 - 124360\zeta_5 + 25500\zeta_6 - 33362\zeta_7), \\ -1728(11659/2 - 116251\zeta_3 + 8880\zeta_3^2 + 171\zeta_4 + 59980\zeta_5 + 40200\zeta_6 - 99099\zeta_7), \\ -1728(77920 - 735952\zeta_3 - 61272\zeta_3^2 + 150480\zeta_4 + 249580\zeta_5 + 76500\zeta_6 + 52479\zeta_7), \\ 72(124662829/18 - 4899045\zeta_3 - 63192\zeta_3^2 + 3669873\zeta_4 + 4836692\zeta_5 - 2278200\zeta_6 \\ - 4098024\zeta_7)\}, \quad (3.6)$$

$$\gamma_{340} = \{d_3, 1\} \cdot \{6912(47317 - 814000\zeta_3 + 15294\zeta_3^2 + 42300\zeta_4 + 61390\zeta_5 + 427125\zeta_6 + 358848\zeta_7), \\ -144(112182361/9 - 12985044\zeta_3 - 2403444\zeta_3^2 + 6431460\zeta_4 + 53855480\zeta_5 - 12870750\zeta_6 \\ - 30266775\zeta_7)\}. \quad (3.7)$$

From the first of eq. (2.6), using the relation $\beta = 2(\gamma_1^{cg} - \gamma_3^c) - \gamma_3$, this enables us to obtain the corresponding terms of the Beta function, whose coefficients we define as

$$\partial_{\ln \mu^2} a = -a \left[\varepsilon - \beta \right] = -a \left[\varepsilon + b_0 a + b_1 a^2 + b_2 a^3 + b_3 a^4 + b_4 a^5 + \dots \right]. \quad (3.8)$$

The L -loop coefficients b_{L-1} are polynomials in n_f , and up to four loops read

$$3^1 b_0 = [-4] n_f + 11, \quad (3.9)$$

$$3^2 b_1 = [-36c_f - 60] n_f + 102, \quad (3.10)$$

$$3^3 b_2 = [132c_f + 158] n_f^2 + [54c_f^2 - 615c_f - 1415] n_f + 2857/2, \quad (3.11)$$

$$3^5 b_3 = [1232c_f + 424] n_f^3 + 432(132\zeta_3 - 5)d_3 + (150653/2 - 1188\zeta_3) + \\ [72(169 - 264\zeta_3)c_f^2 + 64(268 + 189\zeta_3)c_f + 1728(24\zeta_3 - 11)d_1 + 6(3965 + 1008\zeta_3)] n_f^2 + \\ [11178c_f^3 + 36(264\zeta_3 - 1051)c_f^2 + (7073 - 17712\zeta_3)c_f + 3456(4 - 39\zeta_3)d_2 + 3(3672\zeta_3 - 39143)] n_f, \quad (3.12)$$

while at five loops we get (using the same scalar-product-like notation as above)

$$3^5 b_4 = b_{44} n_f^4 + b_{43} n_f^3 + b_{42} n_f^2 + b_{41} n_f + b_{40}, \quad (3.13)$$

$$b_{44} = \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-8(107 + 144\zeta_3), 4(229 - 480\zeta_3)\}, \quad (3.14)$$

$$b_{43} = \{c_f^2, c_f, d_1, 1\} \cdot \{-6(4961 - 11424\zeta_3 + 4752\zeta_4), -48(46 + 1065\zeta_3 - 378\zeta_4), \\ 1728(55 - 123\zeta_3 + 36\zeta_4 + 60\zeta_5), -3(6231 + 9736\zeta_3 - 3024\zeta_4 - 2880\zeta_5)\}, \quad (3.15)$$

$$b_{42} = \{c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f d_1, c_f, d_2, d_1, 1\} \cdot \{-54(2509 + 3216\zeta_3 - 6960\zeta_5), \\ 9(94749/2 - 28628\zeta_3 + 10296\zeta_4 - 39600\zeta_5), 25920(13 + 16\zeta_3 - 40\zeta_5), \\ 3(5701/2 + 79356\zeta_3 - 25488\zeta_4 + 43200\zeta_5), -864(115 - 1255\zeta_3 + 234\zeta_4 + 40\zeta_5), \\ -432(1347 - 2521\zeta_3 + 396\zeta_4 - 140\zeta_5), 843067/2 + 166014\zeta_3 - 8424\zeta_4 - 178200\zeta_5\}, \quad (3.16)$$

$$b_{41} = \{c_f^4, c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f d_2, c_f, d_3, d_2, 1\} \cdot \{-81(4157/2 + 384\zeta_3), 81(11151 + 5696\zeta_3 - 7480\zeta_5), \\ -3(548732 + 151743\zeta_3 + 13068\zeta_4 - 346140\zeta_5), -25920(3 - 4\zeta_3 - 20\zeta_5), \\ 8141995/8 + 35478\zeta_3 + 73062\zeta_4 - 706320\zeta_5, 216(113 - 2594\zeta_3 + 396\zeta_4 + 500\zeta_5), \\ 216(1414 - 15967\zeta_3 + 2574\zeta_4 + 8440\zeta_5), -5048959/4 + 31515\zeta_3 - 47223\zeta_4 + 298890\zeta_5\}, \quad (3.17)$$

$$b_{40} = \{d_3, 1\} \cdot \{-162(257 - 9358\zeta_3 + 1452\zeta_4 + 7700\zeta_5), \\ 8296235/16 - 4890\zeta_3 + 9801\zeta_4/2 - 28215\zeta_5\}. \quad (3.18)$$

Out of these 5-loop coefficients, b_{44} has in fact been known already for quite some time from a large- N_f analysis [43, 44], while b_{43} was given in [14], as a proof-of-concept of our setup that we have used in this and earlier works [16, 17]. The three coefficients b_{42} , b_{41} and b_{40} have first been computed by an independent group [15], using the background field method, infrared rearrangement [45] and the so-called R^* operation [30] in order to map UV divergences onto the class of massless four-loop two-point functions which were evaluated

via their code **FORCER** [46–48]. Equations (3.16)–(3.18) fully coincide with the results of [15]. As a further check of the 5-loop expressions given above, all coefficients reduce to the results given in [13] when setting the group invariants to their $SU(3)$ values (cf. eq. (2.16)).

To summarize, eqs. (3.13)–(3.18) are in complete agreement with the corresponding terms of the Beta function given in [15]. This represents the first independent check of the correctness of this important renormalization group parameter. As a result, all terms of the five-loop Beta function have now been checked by two independent groups employing completely different methods, which should lead to a high confidence in its correctness.

4 Beyond the Feynman gauge

To provide — other than the confirmation of the five-loop Beta function presented in the previous section — some genuinely new results in this paper, and to also showcase the versatility of our integral reduction codes **Crusher** and **Spades**, we have evaluated the linear terms of an expansion around the Feynman gauge ($\xi = 0$). From the integral reduction point of view, this means that compared to the Feynman-gauge calculations, we need to be able to reduce integrals with one more dot and one more scalar product.

We need to perform this exercise for a minimal set of three (out of five linearly independent) anomalous dimensions only, since β and γ_m are gauge parameter independent and already known [14–16]. The full set is then obtained via well-known linear relations, see eqs. (2.6), (2.7). For the convenience of the reader, we have prepared computer-readable files, attached to this article as supplementary material, that contain the complete set of renormalization constants and anomalous dimensions up to five loops including these new terms.

In the following, we present our new five-loop results for these linear terms in ξ for the ghost field, ghost-gluon vertex, as well as quark field anomalous dimensions. We keep the notation in line with our previous publications, such that it suffices to record the new terms here.

4.1 Ghost field anomalous dimension

As in [17], we write the ghost field anomalous dimension as

$$\gamma_3^c = -a \left[-\frac{1}{4}(2 + \xi) + \gamma_{31}^c a + \gamma_{32}^c a^2 + \gamma_{33}^c a^3 + \gamma_{34}^c a^4 + \dots \right]. \quad (4.1)$$

As fully gauge-dependent expressions up to four loops and the Feynman-gauge result at five loops have been given in [17], we here add as a new result the linear term in ξ at five loops:

$$2^{14} 3^5 \gamma_{34}^c = \gamma_{344}^c [16n_f]^4 + \gamma_{343}^c [16n_f]^3 + \gamma_{342}^c [16n_f]^2 + \gamma_{341}^c [16n_f] + \gamma_{340}^c, \quad (4.2)$$

$$\gamma_{34i}^c = \gamma_{34i0}^c + \xi \gamma_{34i1}^c + \mathcal{O}(\xi^2), \quad (4.3)$$

$$\gamma_{3441}^c = 0, \quad (4.4)$$

$$\gamma_{3431}^c = \left\{ c_f, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, 2(569 + 576\zeta_3 - 1296\zeta_4) \right\}, \quad (4.5)$$

$$\gamma_{3421}^c = \left\{ c_f^2, c_f, d_1, d_2, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, 36(-8191 + 6984\zeta_3 + 1944\zeta_4 - 3456\zeta_5), 0, 0, \right. \\ \left. -2(66745 + 295182\zeta_3 - 23328\zeta_4 - 208764\zeta_5) \right\}, \quad (4.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{3411}^c = & \left\{ c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f d_2, c_f, d_2, d_3, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, -5184(1349 + 3018\zeta_3 - 720\zeta_3^2 + 666\zeta_4 - 2520\zeta_5 - 1800\zeta_6), \right. \\
 & 0, 144(90827 + 34092\zeta_3 + 7776\zeta_3^2 - 15552\zeta_4 - 32832\zeta_5 - 32400\zeta_6), \\
 & 5184(32 + 4008\zeta_3 + 432\zeta_4 - 3060\zeta_5 - 900\zeta_6 - 1323\zeta_7), \\
 & 2592(208 - 1141\zeta_3 + 162\zeta_3^2 - 297\zeta_4 - 8375\zeta_5 + 3525\zeta_6 + 882\zeta_7), \\
 & \left. 4(3979604 + 2404521\zeta_3 - 750222\zeta_3^2 + 1808649\zeta_4 - 4632336\zeta_5 - 1111725\zeta_6 + 904932\zeta_7) \right\}, \\
 \gamma_{3401}^c = & \left\{ d_3, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 10368(2732 - 13091\zeta_3 - 4146\zeta_3^2 - 2241\zeta_4 + 150485\zeta_5 - 50925\zeta_6 - 14434\zeta_7), \right. \\
 & \left. -144(55138033/36 - 72901\zeta_3 - 105498\zeta_3^2 + 1074645\zeta_4 - 1516578\zeta_5 - 467775\zeta_6 + 68397\zeta_7) \right\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.7}$$

$$\tag{4.8}$$

We observe that only 10 of the 17 possible color structures contain terms linear in ξ .

4.2 Ghost-gluon vertex anomalous dimension

Again following the notation of [17], the anomalous dimension of the ghost-gluon vertex is

$$\gamma_1^{cgg} = -a(1 - \xi) \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{6 - \xi}{8} a + \gamma_{12}^{cgg} a^2 + \gamma_{13}^{cgg} a^3 + \gamma_{14}^{cgg} a^4 + \dots \right], \tag{4.9}$$

where the prefactor follows from the finiteness of the Landau-gauge ghost vertex [49, 50], which therefore does not need to be renormalized, hence $\gamma_1^{cgg}|_{\xi=1} = 0$. The 3- and 4-loop coefficients (with full gauge dependence) and the 5-loop term (in Feynman gauge) have been given in [17], to which we here add the linear term in ξ at five loops:

$$2^{14} 3^5 \gamma_{14}^{cgg} = \gamma_{143}^{cgg} [16n_f]^3 + \gamma_{142}^{cgg} [16n_f]^2 + \gamma_{141}^{cgg} [16n_f] + \gamma_{140}^{cgg}, \tag{4.10}$$

$$\gamma_{14i}^{cgg} = \gamma_{14i0}^{cgg} + \xi \gamma_{14i1}^{cgg} + \mathcal{O}(\xi^2), \tag{4.11}$$

$$\gamma_{1431}^{cgg} = 0, \tag{4.12}$$

$$\gamma_{1421}^{cgg} = \left\{ c_f, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, 2(7855 - 22464\zeta_3 + 3240\zeta_4) \right\}, \tag{4.13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{1411}^{cgg} = & \left\{ c_f^2, c_f, d_2, d_3, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, 93312(56 - 31\zeta_3 - 14\zeta_4), 0, \right. \\
 & 5184(820\zeta_3 - 78\zeta_3^2 - 171\zeta_4 - 660\zeta_5 + 225\zeta_6), \\
 & \left. 216(1247753/108 + 24604\zeta_3 - 66\zeta_3^2 + 1491\zeta_4 - 8760\zeta_5 + 1575\zeta_6) \right\},
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.14}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{1401}^{cgg} = & \left\{ d_3, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 5184(1986 - 74900\zeta_3 + 4992\zeta_3^2 + 10044\zeta_4 + 52440\zeta_5 - 24000\zeta_6 + 25137\zeta_7), \right. \\
 & \left. -216(39394519/54 + 616864\zeta_3 + 11472\zeta_3^2 - 36984\zeta_4 - 718836\zeta_5 + 81300\zeta_6 + 29925\zeta_7) \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

4.3 Quark field anomalous dimension

Following the notation of [16], the quark field anomalous dimension reads

$$\gamma_2 = -c_f a \left[(1 - \xi) + \gamma_{21} a + \gamma_{22} a^2 + \gamma_{23} a^3 + \gamma_{24} a^4 + \dots \right]. \tag{4.15}$$

As a new result, we add here the linear terms in the gauge parameter at five loops,

$$24^3 \gamma_{24} = \gamma_{244} [16n_f]^4 + \gamma_{243} [16n_f]^3 + \gamma_{242} [16n_f]^2 + \gamma_{241} [16n_f] + \gamma_{240}, \quad (4.16)$$

$$\gamma_{24i} = \gamma_{24i0} + \xi \gamma_{24i1} + \mathcal{O}(\xi^2), \quad (4.17)$$

$$\gamma_{2441} = 0, \quad (4.18)$$

$$\gamma_{2431} = \left\{ c_f, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, 3197/144 + 7\zeta_3 - 36\zeta_4 \right\}, \quad (4.19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{2421} = & \left\{ c_f^2, c_f, d_1, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, -36(23831/144 - 241\zeta_3 + 54\zeta_4 + 48\zeta_5), 0, \right. \\ & \left. -3541/2 - 13261\zeta_3 + 3258\zeta_4 + 4800\zeta_5 \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{2411} = & \left\{ c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f d_1, c_f, d_1, d_2, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, -432(4261/12 + 947\zeta_3 - 120\zeta_3^2 + 111\zeta_4 - 1140\zeta_5 - 300\zeta_6), 0, \right. \\ & 216(1085843/432 - 1049\zeta_3 - 324\zeta_3^2 + 402\zeta_4 - 924\zeta_5 - 350\zeta_6), 576(184\zeta_3 + 168\zeta_3^2 - 441\zeta_7), \\ & 48(84 + 13124\zeta_3 + 1596\zeta_3^2 - 774\zeta_4 - 10880\zeta_5 + 1650\zeta_6 - 9261\zeta_7), \\ & \left. 4190641/12 + 652599\zeta_3 + 40944\zeta_3^2 - 106038\zeta_4 - 390506\zeta_5 - 1950\zeta_6 + 5292\zeta_7 \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{2401} = & \left\{ c_f^4, c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f d_2, c_f, d_2, d_3, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ 0, 0, 864(412 - 2480\zeta_3 - 72\zeta_3^2 + 1700\zeta_5 + 1239\zeta_7), \right. \\ & 1728(120 - 1664\zeta_3 + 1608\zeta_3^2 + 2240\zeta_5 - 2765\zeta_7), \\ & -36(20100 - 168816\zeta_3 + 1944\zeta_3^2 + 6804\zeta_4 + 127120\zeta_5 - 16200\zeta_6 + 83657\zeta_7), \\ & -24(6960 + 286640\zeta_3 + 138864\zeta_3^2 - 145008\zeta_4 - 534680\zeta_5 + 334200\zeta_6 - 355635\zeta_7), \\ & 72(5679 - 98586\zeta_3 - 72432\zeta_3^2 - 15714\zeta_4 + 52640\zeta_5 + 20100\zeta_6 + 113666\zeta_7), \\ & -4(19063201/9 + 2617006\zeta_3 + 164922\zeta_3^2 - 624285\zeta_4 - 3552844\zeta_5 + 535650\zeta_6 \\ & \left. + 1691907\zeta_7/4) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4.22)$$

As a check, the coefficients γ_{2441} and γ_{2431} coincide with the respective contribution extracted from the all-order large- N_f Landau gauge result [26, 51, 52].

5 Conclusions

The purpose of this paper has been twofold. First, and perhaps most importantly, we have provided the first independent verification of the five-loop result for the Beta function of a non-abelian gauge field coupled to a single, but general, representation of a family of N_f fermions, first obtained in [15]. Finding full agreement, this constitutes an important check of this key result. As explained in sections 2.2 and 3, we have employed very different methods than those used in [15], thus drastically increasing the confidence in the final result.

Second, we have used our setup to provide, for the complete set of 5-loop renormalization constants, the subleading terms in an expansion around the Feynman gauge. We have explicitly given the linear terms in the gauge parameter for a minimal choice of anomalous dimensions, while all others can be obtained from simple linear relations, see eqs. (2.6)–(2.7); for completeness, we provide electronic versions of all renormalization constants as supplementary material to this article. This step aims at completing the five-loop renormalization program, and should be extended to include complete gauge dependence. As a crosscheck, it would be valuable to evaluate the linear gauge terms of another renormalization constant, for example the one of the gluon field. Due to the complexity of the 5-loop gluon propagator and limited computer resources to our disposal, we leave this as a future project.

It would be interesting to perform a 5-loop check of the known Landau-gauge relation [53, 54] between β , γ_3 and the anomalous dimension of the composite gauge-field operator $A_\mu^a A^{\mu a}$ (for results concerning renormalization of this operator up to 4 loops, see [25, 53, 55, 56]). We have not yet attempted to do this (requiring full gauge dependence). In principle, this should be within reach of our method; having all master integrals at hand, it would in practice require substantial computer resources for an enlargement of our integral reduction tables, in order to accommodate integrals with larger exponents of propagators as well as numerators.

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Note added. After submission of this work our results were confirmed independently in ref. [57].

A Gauge field anomalous dimension

Let us give those coefficients of the gauge field anomalous dimension γ_3 of eq. (3.1) that have not yet been listed in section 3. These lower-order terms have of course been known for a longer time already, and we refer to [17] for the corresponding references, as well as for explicit expressions in computer-readable form (where also the 5-loop terms in Feynman gauge had in fact already been included, assuming the validity of the Beta function [15]). From two to four loops, the coefficients of eq. (3.1) read, with full gauge dependence:

$$2^4 \gamma_{31} = (4c_f + 5) [16n_f] - 2(46 + 15\xi - 2\xi^2), \quad (\text{A.1})$$

$$2^6 3^2 \gamma_{32} = -(11c_f + 19) [16n_f]^2 - 2(36c_f^2 - (5 + 432\zeta_3)c_f - (875 + 36\xi - 324\zeta_3)) [16n_f] \\ - 2(8102 + 2286\xi - 486\xi^2 + 63\xi^3 - 54(4 - \xi)(2 - \xi)\zeta_3), \quad (\text{A.2})$$

$$2^9 3^5 \gamma_{33} = \gamma_{333} [16n_f]^3 + \gamma_{332} [16n_f]^2 + \gamma_{331} [16n_f] + \gamma_{330}, \quad (\text{A.3})$$

$$\gamma_{333} = \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-154, -355/2 + 216\zeta_3\}, \quad (\text{A.4})$$

$$\gamma_{332} = \{c_f^2, c_f, d_1, 1\} \cdot \{-144(169 - 264\zeta_3), -4(7541 + 15768\zeta_3 - 5832\zeta_4), \\ 3456(11 - 24\zeta_3), -41273 + 1229\xi + 216(85 - 6\xi)\zeta_3 - 17496\zeta_4\}, \quad (\text{A.5})$$

$$\gamma_{331} = \{c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f, d_2, 1\} \cdot \{-357696, 144(10847 + 5880\zeta_3 - 12960\zeta_5), \\ -4(363565 - 69903\xi - 6048(89 - 9\xi)\zeta_3 + 11664(21 + \xi)\zeta_4 - 233280\zeta_5), \\ -6912(64 - 516\zeta_3 - 135\zeta_5), 2809922 + 70690\xi - 10449\xi^2 \\ - 648(3855 - 296\xi + 4\xi^2)\zeta_3 + 972(774 + 26\xi + \xi^2)\zeta_4 + 855360\zeta_5\}, \quad (\text{A.6})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_{330} = & \{d_3, 1\} \cdot \{216(4(524 + 162\xi - 27\xi^2) - 36(2456/3 + 556\xi - 63\xi^2 + 9\xi^3 - 2\xi^4)\zeta_3 \\
 & - 45(2144 - 132\xi^2 + 26\xi^3 - \xi^4)\zeta_5), \\
 & - 2(8076320 + 3078806\xi - 619326\xi^2 + 134217\xi^3 - 14580\xi^4) \\
 & + 162(66880 - 18672\xi + 2534\xi^2 - 36\xi^3 - 37\xi^4)\zeta_3 - 1944(444 - 292\xi + 49\xi^2 - 3\xi^3)\zeta_4 \\
 & - 405(32800 - 4224\xi - 84\xi^2 + 130\xi^3 - 23\xi^4)\zeta_5\}. \quad (\text{A.7})
 \end{aligned}$$

Up to the linear terms in ξ , the 4-loop coefficient γ_{33} has already been given in [8]; we find full agreement for these terms, of course. In the above, we have generalized that result to include full gauge parameter dependence.

B Auxiliary mass renormalization

Here, we list results for the auxiliary mass counterterm Z_{M^2} , as introduced in section 2.2. Let us stress once more that this term, being an artefact of our infrared regularization method, is non-physical (and hence also gauge-parameter dependent). Nevertheless, to render this paper self-contained, and in order to facilitate comparisons in future works, we wish to record its detailed form. In terms of the normalized gauge coupling a of eq. (2.4), its structure is

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z_{M^2} = & \frac{a}{\varepsilon} \left(\frac{[16n_f] + (4 - 3\xi)}{16} + \frac{a}{\varepsilon} [[16n_f]z_{11} + z_{10}] + \frac{a^2}{\varepsilon^2} [[16n_f]^2 z_{22} + [16n_f]z_{21} + z_{20}] \right. \\
 & + \frac{a^3}{\varepsilon^3} [[16n_f]^3 z_{33} + [16n_f]^2 z_{32} + [16n_f]z_{31} + z_{30}] \\
 & \left. + \frac{a^4}{\varepsilon^4} [[16n_f]^4 z_{44} + [16n_f]^3 z_{43} + [16n_f]^2 z_{42} + [16n_f]z_{41} + z_{40}] + \dots \right), \quad (\text{B.1})
 \end{aligned}$$

where we have explicitly shown n_f -dependence, and where the coefficients z_{ij} are degree- i polynomials in ε that can be extracted from the $(i+1)$ -loop gluon propagator at zero external momentum. In turn, the coefficients of the z_{ij} then depend on the group invariants of section 2.3, as well as the gauge parameter ξ . Note that, due to the absence of a tree-level contribution, there is no leading constant as in all other RCs (which have the generic form $Z = 1 + az_1 + a^2 z_2 + \dots$). After accounting for the different normalization conventions, the leading (1-loop) term of eq. (B.1) can be seen to coincide with the one given in eq. (4) of [32]. At two loops, again using the scalar-product-like notation of the main text to emphasize group structure (and normalizing conveniently with an overall factor), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{10} z_{11} = & +\varepsilon^1 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-4(1 - \xi), 5(5/3 - \xi)\} \\
 & + \varepsilon^0 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{8(1 - \xi), -2(13 - 5\xi)\}, \quad (\text{B.2})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{10} z_{10} = & +\varepsilon^1 (2(146/3 - 49\xi + 10\xi^2)) \\
 & + \varepsilon^0 (-2(72 - 58\xi + 15\xi^2)). \quad (\text{B.3})
 \end{aligned}$$

The three-loop coefficients read

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{15}3z_{22} = & +\varepsilon^2 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{20, -394/27\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^1 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-16, 160/9\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^0 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{0, -40/3\}, \tag{B.4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{15}3z_{21} = & +\varepsilon^2 \{c_f^2, c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-16(2-2\xi+\xi^2), -8(253-79\xi+17\xi^2-48(5-\xi)\zeta_3), \\
 & 22768/27-184\xi+71\xi^2-48(20+\xi)\zeta_3\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^1 \{c_f^2, c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-32(7-2\xi+\xi^2), 8(186-93\xi+19\xi^2), -2(5534/9-399\xi+86\xi^2)\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^0 \{c_f^2, c_f, 1\} \cdot \{64(1-2\xi+\xi^2), -48(10-13\xi+3\xi^2), 4(946/3-169\xi+35\xi^2)\}, \tag{B.5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{15}3z_{20} = & +\varepsilon^2 (8(22837/27-837\xi+292\xi^2-49\xi^3+6(12-22\xi+5\xi^2)\zeta_3)) \\
 & +\varepsilon^1 (-4(29168/9-2976\xi+1095\xi^2-154\xi^3)) \\
 & +\varepsilon^0 (12(6872/9-604\xi+222\xi^2-35\xi^3)). \tag{B.6}
 \end{aligned}$$

At four loops, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{21}3^4z_{33} = & +\varepsilon^3 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-872, -1334/3+576\zeta_3\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^2 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{720, 204\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^1 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-288, 360\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^0 \{c_f, 1\} \cdot \{0, -288\}, \tag{B.7}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{21}3^4z_{32} = & +\varepsilon^3 \{c_f^2, c_f, 1\} \cdot \{216(151-19\xi-128\zeta_3), 18(62026/9-1507\xi-96(46-7\xi)\zeta_3 \\
 & +288(13-\xi)\zeta_4), -2(9157/3-2957\xi-108(219-31\xi)\zeta_3+324(65+\xi)\zeta_4)\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^2 \{c_f^2, c_f, 1\} \cdot \{576(19-6\xi), -108(2723/3-239\xi+32(11+\xi)\zeta_3), 3(17429-5443\xi \\
 & +144(79-\xi)\zeta_3)\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^1 \{c_f^2, c_f, 1\} \cdot \{-864(9-5\xi), 72(578-211\xi), -36(1881-368\xi)\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^0 \{c_f^2, c_f, 1\} \cdot \{0, -4752(1-\xi), 36(979-147\xi)\}, \tag{B.8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{21}3^4z_{31} = & +\varepsilon^3 \{c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f, d_2, 1\} \cdot \{864(240+90\xi-3\xi^2+\xi^3+96(1-\xi)\zeta_3), \\
 & 216(8228+5\xi(374-50\xi+\xi^2)-32(187+42\xi+9\xi^2)\zeta_3-288\xi(5-\xi)\zeta_4-1920(5-2\xi)\zeta_5), \\
 & -18(3699988/9-126068\xi+24669\xi^2-4239\xi^3-48(13546-2347\xi+150\xi^2)\zeta_3 \\
 & +144(946-151\xi+6\xi^2)\zeta_4+2880(52-2\xi+\xi^2)\zeta_5), \\
 & -5184(2(48-8\xi+\xi^2)-(1016-60\xi-28\xi^2+11\xi^3)\zeta_3+20(74-21\xi+4\xi^2)\zeta_5), \\
 & 2587604/3-474148\xi+146205\xi^2-60993\xi^3/2-432(10689-397\xi-60\xi^2+4\xi^3)\zeta_3 \\
 & +648(2102+226\xi-7\xi^2)\zeta_4+2160(22+\xi)(34+5\xi)\zeta_5)\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^2 \{c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f, d_2, 1\} \cdot \{1728(43-5\xi-3\xi^2+\xi^3), \\
 & -432(12242/3-773\xi+186\xi^2-25\xi^3-96(16-5\xi+\xi^2)\zeta_3), \\
 & 108(189176/3-24678\xi+5943\xi^2-839\xi^3-16(1906-751\xi+66\xi^2)\zeta_3), 0, \\
 & -3(706004-362512\xi+120456\xi^2-20997\xi^3-144(3350-710\xi-67\xi^2)\zeta_3)\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^1 \{c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f, d_2, 1\} \cdot \{-3456(1-\xi)(16-2\xi+\xi^2), 864(752-642\xi+214\xi^2-31\xi^3), \\
 & -72(36660-25388\xi+7443\xi^2-969\xi^3), 0, 54(37136-25888\xi+9072\xi^2-1289\xi^3)\} \\
 & +\varepsilon^0 \{c_f^3, c_f^2, c_f, d_2, 1\} \cdot \{6912(1-\xi)^3, -5184(1-\xi)^2(18-5\xi), \\
 & 432(1-\xi)(1248-538\xi+89\xi^2), 0, -36(33052-20088\xi+6678\xi^2-945\xi^3)\}, \tag{B.9}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2^{21}3^4 z_{30} = & +\varepsilon^3 \{d_3, 1\} \cdot \{ -1296(12(28-18\xi+5\xi^2)-4(3128-1868\xi+329\xi^2-69\xi^3+18\xi^4))\zeta_3 \\
& +5(2144+56\xi-716\xi^2+182\xi^3-9\xi^4)\zeta_5, \\
& 2(2(11725124/3-3353810\xi+1154358\xi^2-332937\xi^3+43740\xi^4) \\
& +18(215728-195576\xi+38430\xi^2-999\xi^4)\zeta_3-648(640-1084\xi+257\xi^2-21\xi^3)\zeta_4 \\
& -135(34240-13688\xi-1012\xi^2+1078\xi^3-207\xi^4)\zeta_5) \} \\
& +\varepsilon^2 \{d_3, 1\} \cdot \{0, -12(2045504-1866458\xi+795753\xi^2-200016\xi^3+23004\xi^4) \\
& +72(1072-2380\xi+1049\xi^2-147\xi^3)\zeta_3) \} \\
& +\varepsilon^1 \{d_3, 1\} \cdot \{0, 72(348728-298948\xi+129576\xi^2-31335\xi^3+3294\xi^4) \} \\
& +\varepsilon^0 \{d_3, 1\} \cdot \{0, -36(318160-243624\xi+101484\xi^2-25020\xi^3+2835\xi^4) \} .
\end{aligned} \tag{B.10}$$

From the Feynman-gauge gluon propagator that we have evaluated in order to compute the gluon field anomalous dimension γ_3 in section 3, we could in principle even extract the 5-loop terms z_{4i} at $\xi = 0$. Since they do not enter the calculations presented in this paper, however, we do not list them here.

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